1 in 12 women (aged 15 - 44) had a baby in 2016

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2017: a snapshot

Pre-birth and early years
- 64.8% 5-year-olds achieving a good level of development
- 78.8%

Primary School children
- Overweight or obese: 44%
- Mental health disorder: 10.3%

Healthy Schools London Registered

Adolescence
- Average fruit/veg intake: 2.8
- 47% did ‘hard exercise’ in the last week

Life expectancy and Healthy life expectancy
- Life Expectancy: 81.8
- Healthy Life Expectancy: 58.5

Population change
- 1 in 4 residents is under 15
- Population increase: +26%
- 2001: 22%, 2016: 26%
- Change in Population composition
- 65+: 2001: 15%, 2016: 10%

Older Adult
- It is estimated that only 64% of people living with dementia have a formal diagnosis

Physically active adults
- 55%

Adulthood
- Highest regional mortality rate
- Lung Cancer:
  - 9/10 deaths caused by smoking

Maternity
- 1 in 12 women (aged 15-44) had a baby in 2016
- 8 in 100 smoke at birth

1 Modelled data, those that may have a mental health disorder 2 DOT trend based on 5 data points
Population change

Population increase

2001 +26% 2016

Population increase

Population predictions

There is a 29% predicted rise in the overall population 2017-2033

Population composition

1 in 4 residents is under 15

2001 2016

U15 22% 26%

65+ 15% 10%

Change in Population composition

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

Life Expectancy

2001 2016

81.8 77.5

Healthy Life Expectancy

2001 2016

58.5 59.8

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

Gap in healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy refers to the years lived in good health. LBBD residents live shorter lives in poorer health when compared to London

Male Female

LBBD: 63.9 London: 63.8

5.6 years

Male Female

LBBD: 63.8 London: 64.1

4.6 years

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

2012-14

Improving healthy life expectancy to be above the London average is a target in the 2017/18 Corporate Plan.

2013-15

Socio-economic changes

Increase in private renting

2008 2015

10% 25%

Gap in healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy refers to the years lived in good health. LBBD residents live shorter lives in poorer health when compared to London

Male Female

LBBD: 63.9 London: 63.8

5.6 years

Male Female

LBBD: 63.8 London: 64.1

4.6 years

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

2012-14

Improving healthy life expectancy to be above the London average is a target in the 2017/18 Corporate Plan.

2013-15

Socio-economic changes

Increase in private renting

2008 2015

10% 25%

Gap in healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy refers to the years lived in good health. LBBD residents live shorter lives in poorer health when compared to London

Male Female

LBBD: 63.9 London: 63.8

5.6 years

Male Female

LBBD: 63.8 London: 64.1

4.6 years

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

2012-14

Improving healthy life expectancy to be above the London average is a target in the 2017/18 Corporate Plan.

2013-15

Socio-economic changes

Increase in private renting

2008 2015

10% 25%

Gap in healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy refers to the years lived in good health. LBBD residents live shorter lives in poorer health when compared to London

Male Female

LBBD: 63.9 London: 63.8

5.6 years

Male Female

LBBD: 63.8 London: 64.1

4.6 years

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

2012-14

Improving healthy life expectancy to be above the London average is a target in the 2017/18 Corporate Plan.
Pre-birth and early years

- **Level of Development**
  - M: 64.8%
  - F: 78.8%
  5-year olds achieving a good level of development

- **Immunisations**
  - Target 95%
  - England 87.6%
  - LBBD 81.9%
  5-year olds that have had two doses of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine

- **Dental health**
  - England 88%
  - LBBD 82%
  3-year olds free from dental decay

- **A&E attendances**
  - 781 per 1,000
  A&E attendances Children aged 0-4

Primary School children

- **Looked after children**
  - 66.2 per 10,000 under 18 year olds are Looked after children
  - 94% of LAC received a health check

- **Mental Health**
  - 10.3%
  Children aged 5-16 that may have a mental disorder

- **Healthy weight**
  - Percentage of children that are overweight or obese 2016/17
  - Healthy Schools London Registered

---

1 Not limited to primary school aged children
2 Modelled data, those that may have a mental health disorder
Adolescence

**Training educational & socio economic outcomes**
- NEET: 5.7%
- 2nd Highest % NEET in London
- 5 GCSE’S: A*-C
- 55.4%

**Healthy eating & Physical activity**
- Average fruit/veg intake 2.8
- 47% of school survey respondents did ‘hard exercise’ in the last week

**Sexual and reproductive health**
- 1 in 10 Year 10 students reported being sexually active.
- In the last 10 years the U18 conception rate has more than halved from 65.9 to:
- In 2015 over half of U18 conceptions ended in abortion.

**Mental health**
- Postpartum psychosis
- Chronic serious mental illness
- Severe depressive illness
- Mild-moderate depressive illness and anxiety states
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Adjustment disorders and distress

Maternity

**Birth rate**
- 3,973 Live births
- LBBD: 86.5
- London: 63.6
- England: 62.5

**Breastfeeding**
- The highest birth rate in England and Wales in 2016
- For those with a known status: 65.5% were partially or totally breastfed

**Smoking at time of delivery**
- 8 in 100 smoke at birth
- In 2016, 1 in 12 women (aged 15-44) had a baby in LBBD

1. Not in Education Employment or Training
2. Includes both medical & surgical abortion.
3. Per 1,000 women aged 15-44
4. Single year based on published prevalence data and the number of maternities in Barking and Dagenham in 2015, for limitations see section on Maternal Mental Health
Adulthood

Mental health

- The trend in rate of emergency admissions for intentional self harm has increased from 180.5\(^{1}\) in 2011/12 to 101.1\(^{1}\) in 2015/16.
- 44% of adults aged 17 and over have been diagnosed with a mental health condition.

Learning disabilities and autism

- LBBD has a higher proportion of adults with learning disability in settled accommodation than regionally and nationally.
- LBBD: 90.9%.
- London: 70.1%.
- England: 75.4%.

Homelessness

- The number of households making a formal homeless application has more than tripled:
  - 2011: 408
  - 2016: 1,285

Domestic violence

- 23 per 1,000.

Long-term conditions

- Diabetes: 11,484 diagnosed (aged 17 and over) in 2015/16, equal to 7.6% of the 17 and over age group.
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of death locally.
- 9/10 deaths caused by smoking.
- LBBD has the 6th lowest prevalence of stroke in London.
- This is significantly lower than England.

Cancer

- 1 in 4 people in the borough use outdoor space for exercise or health reasons.
- 2\(^{nd}\) London.

Stroke

- 1 in 3 of these are obese (31.6%).

Lifestyle behaviours

- Over 2/3\(^{rd}\) of the adults in the borough have excess weight.
- LBBD has 44% excess weight, compared to London's 70.1% and England's 75.4%.

\(^{1}\) Rate per 100,000
Older Adults

**Mental health**

- 64% of people living with dementia have a formal diagnosis

- 65% of people living with dementia are women

- 37% of people with dementia die in hospital

In 2016, the recorded prevalence of dementia (aged 65+) was 4.32%

**Carers**

- 1 in 4 people aged 65-74 live alone

- Half of all over 75s live alone

- 1 in 3 carers aged 65+ reported social isolation

- 34.2% of carers that felt included or consulted about the person they care for:
  - Carer satisfaction with quality of life: 7.4/12

- 34.2% of carers have as much social contact as they would like

**Loneliness & social isolation**

**Health and care system**

- In 2017, 1 in 4 people aged 65+ died in hospital

**End of life care**

- Almost half of adults aged 85+ die in hospital

**Falls**

- In 2016, requests for social care support can be used as a proxy indicator of social care demand, although it should be noted that this has limitations.

- In 2011/12-2015/16, recent data suggests a reverse in trend.

- Significant reductions in emergency hospital admissions resulting from falls (aged 65 and over) in the last 5 years

- 2010/11: 2525
  - 2016/17: 1625
  - Per 100,000

- Significant fewer adults aged 85 and over die in care homes

- Significantly more adults aged 85 and over die in hospital

- Local vs national picture

- 2010/11: 49.5%
  - 2016/17: 30.3%

- 2011/12: 30.3%
  - 2016/17: 49.5%

- 2012/13: 51.0%
  - 2016/17: 41.6%

- 2013/14: 45.9%
  - 2016/17: 49.5%

- 2014/15: 41.6%
  - 2016/17: 49.5%

- 2015/16: 49.5%
  - 2016/17: 30.3%